



Nuclear developments, great! But what about the waste?

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Policy

- 1 waste management organisation
- Long term storage
- “Polluter pays”
- Geological disposal
- Dismantling

Organisation

- 1982: Founded
- 2002: State-owned enterprise
- Turnover €20 - 25 million
- 90 FTE
- Owner GKN (12-12-'24)

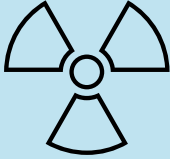
Vision

A clean and healthy living environment means taking responsibility for waste

Mission

We contribute to our vision with sustainable, integrated and safe solutions for radioactive waste

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Integral waste chain

Manage and implement infrastructure for all waste producers and all wastes throughout the chain



Knowledge, innovation & research

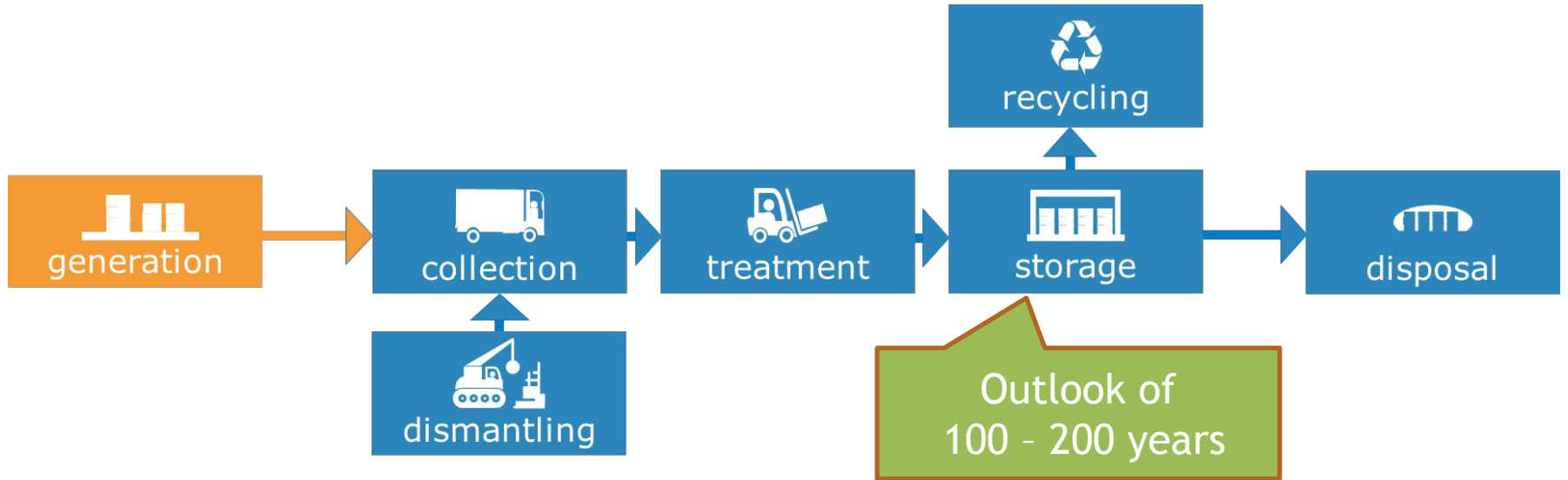
Knowledge partner for the government and society to support national waste policy and management



Advice & services

Advisor and service provider to parties in the nuclear sector

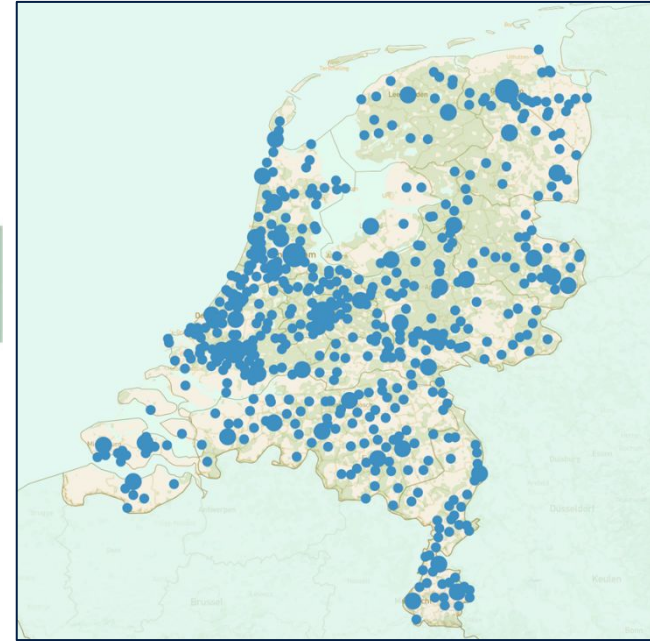
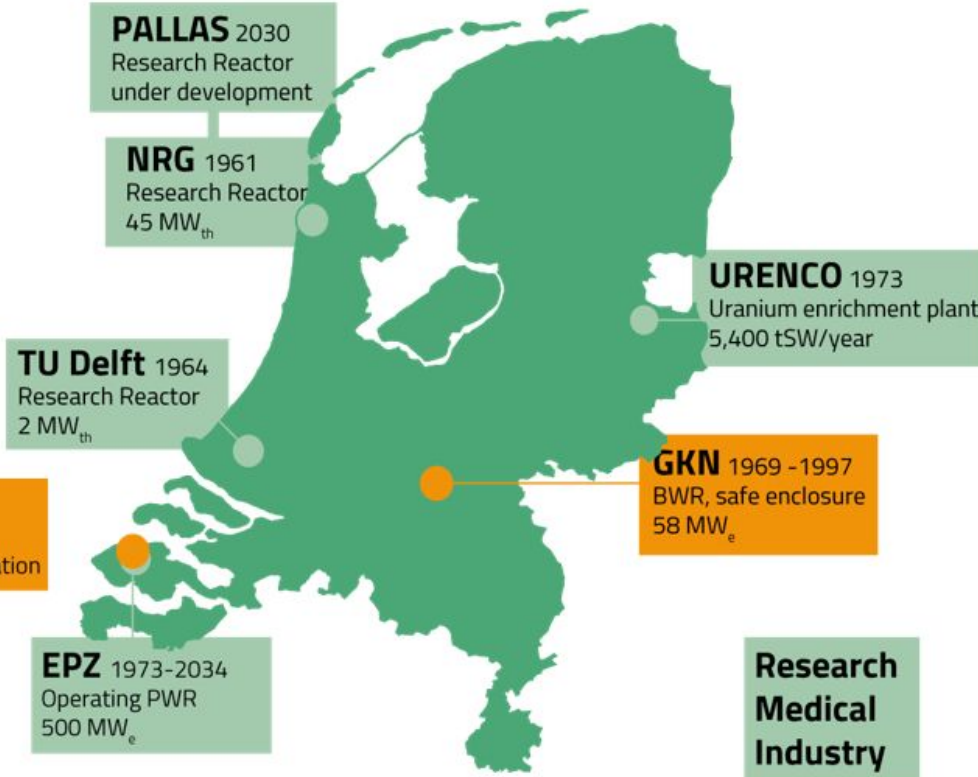
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT CHAIN



NUCLEAR LANDSCAPE



COVRA 1982
Radioactive waste
management organisation



PREPARE FOR NEW NUCLEAR



Without a solution for radioactive waste, new nuclear is technically not feasible and publicly not acceptable

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS - NETHERLANDS

- Lifetime extension nuclear power plant Borssele (EPZ) (20 years)
- Two, maybe four new large nuclear power plants: NEO-NL. Aspiration: 7 gigawatt
- Developing Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)
- Uranium enrichment company Urenco (Almelo) is expanding capacity
- PALLAS-reactor (production medical isotopes, Petten) in operation around 2030
- Decommissioning of old nuclear power plants and nuclear facilities
- Expansion of nuclear knowledge ecosystem:
 - Research and all levels of education
 - Reinforcement of governance and policy
 - International collaborations

NEW NUCLEAR

Discussion shifted from: WHY?

Chances:

- CO2-neutral energy production
- Less space required
- High availability

Risks:

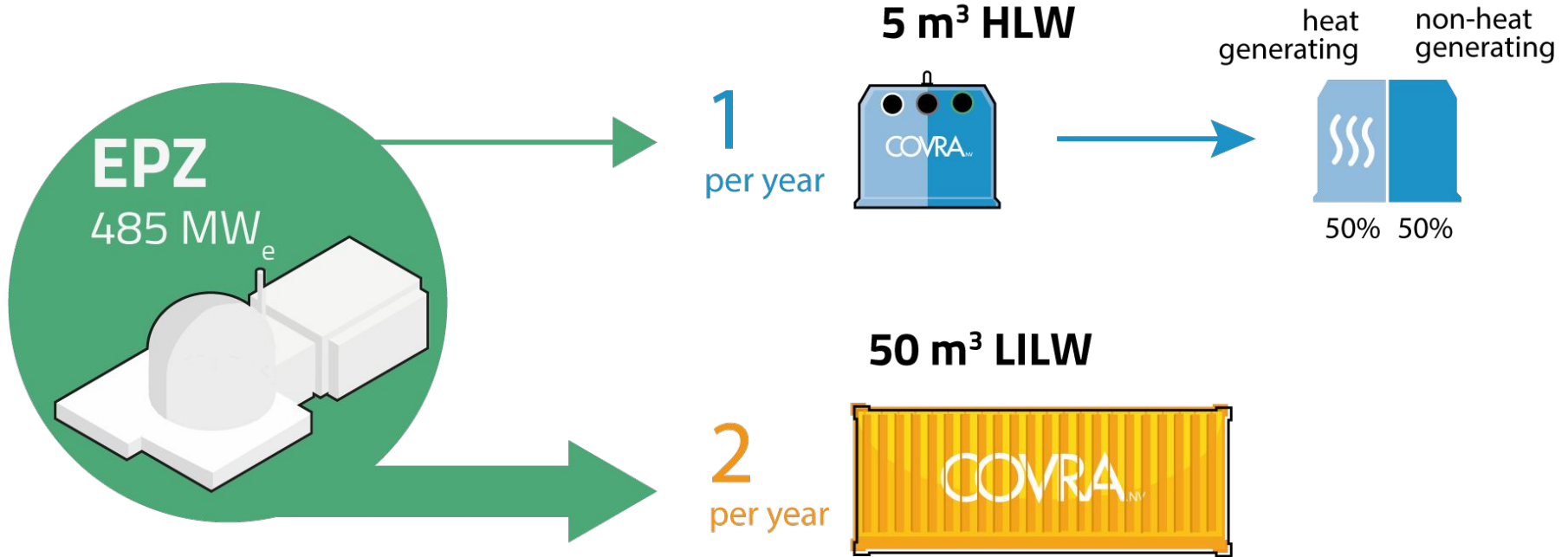
- Perception of safety
- Costs
- Radioactive waste management

To: HOW?

- Concepts for financing
- Duration of the project (timing)
- Local integration during building phase
- Connection to (high-voltage) grid
- Permits
- Public acceptance

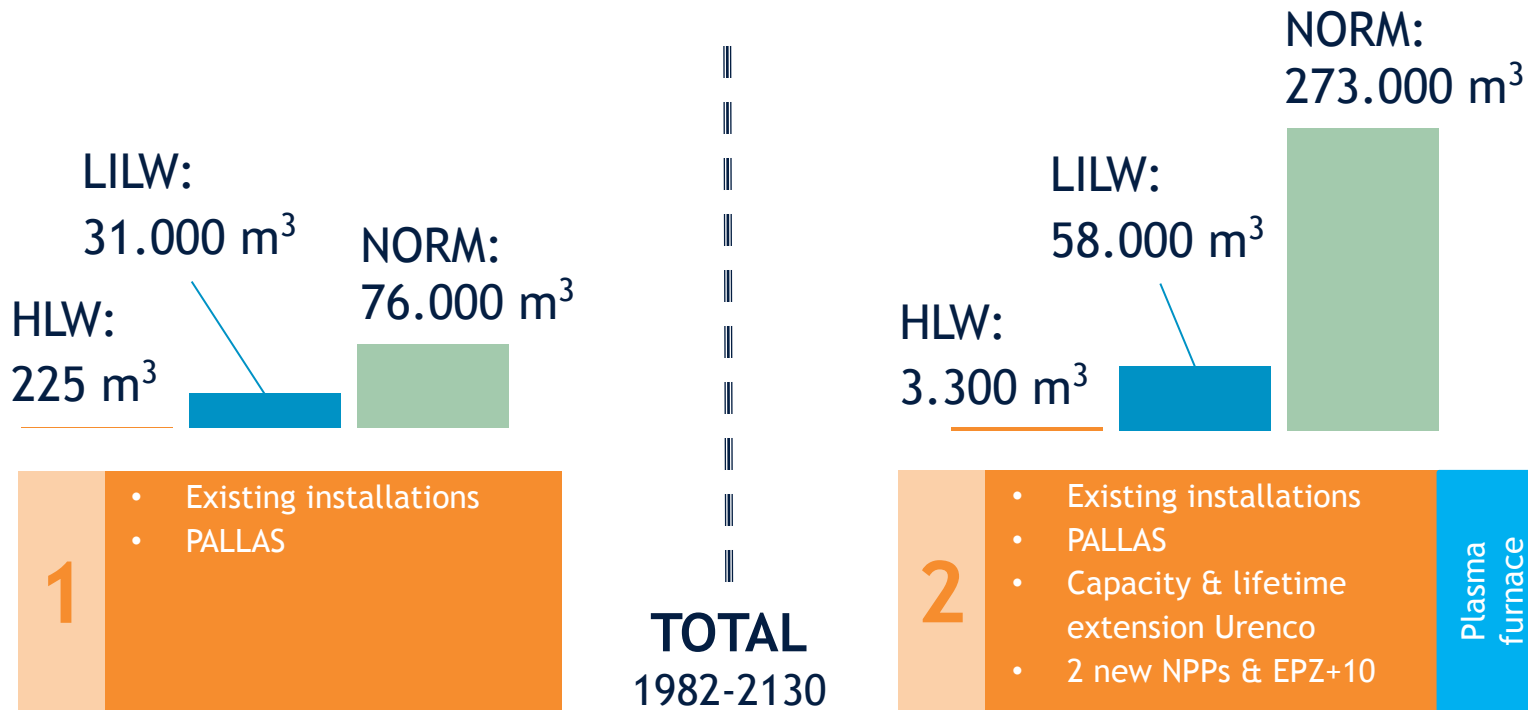
Radioactive waste management: volume and quality

WASTE PRODUCTION OF NPP



Waste production proportional with power output (MW)

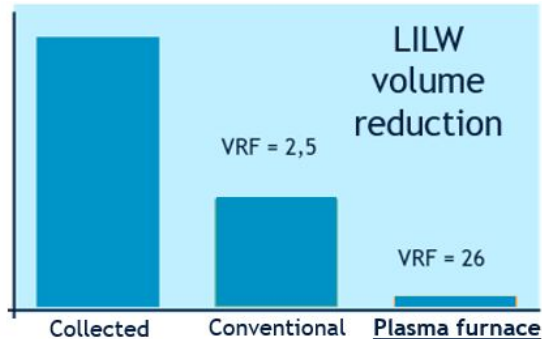
NEW NUCLEAR, NEW WASTE



MITIGATION

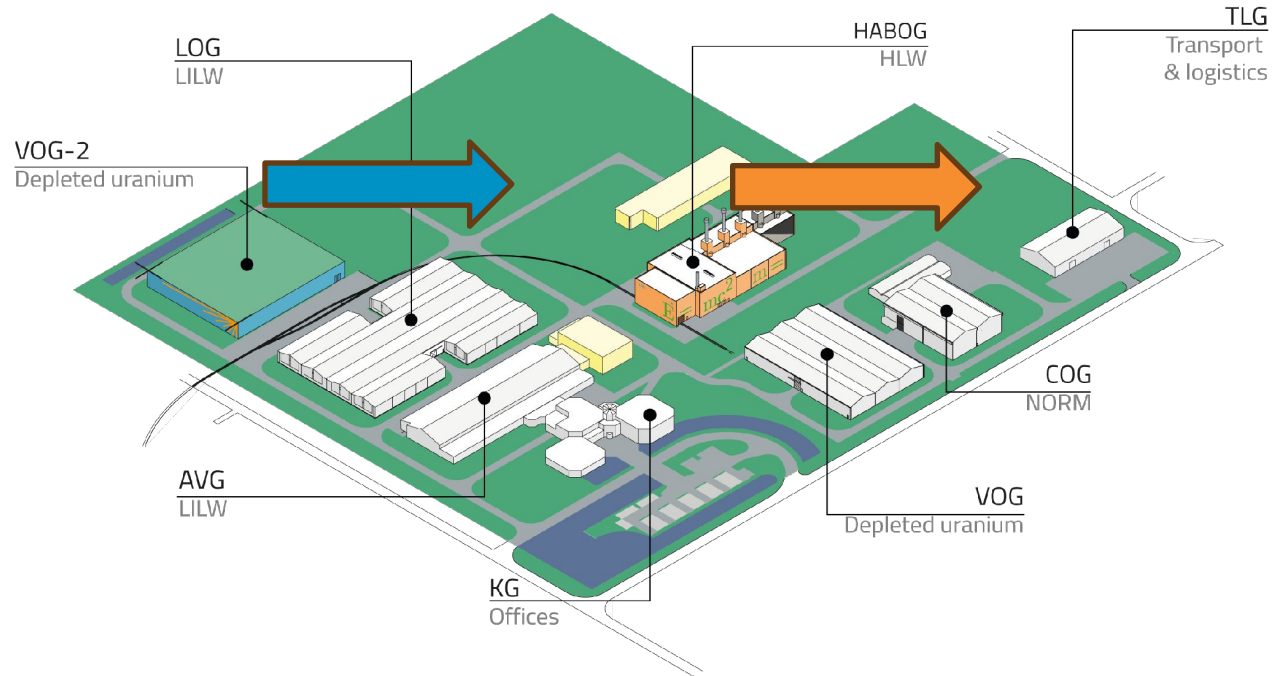
Main solution: Plasma furnace

- Unique concept: only two plasma furnaces in Europe
- Significant volume reduction factor
- Less space required: space on site until far beyond 2100
- Mainly reduces LILW (storage of HLW not an issue)



MASTERPLAN 2050

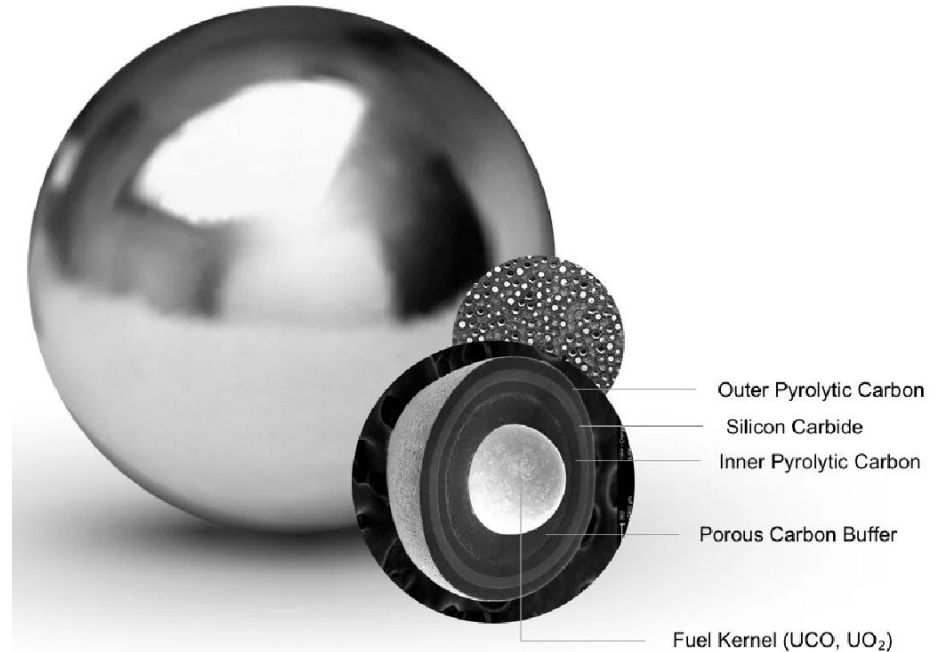
- Space for all radioactive waste up to 2050-2100
- Plasma furnace is critical to minimize the volume of LILW
- Reprocessing of spent fuel yes/no: limited impact on site



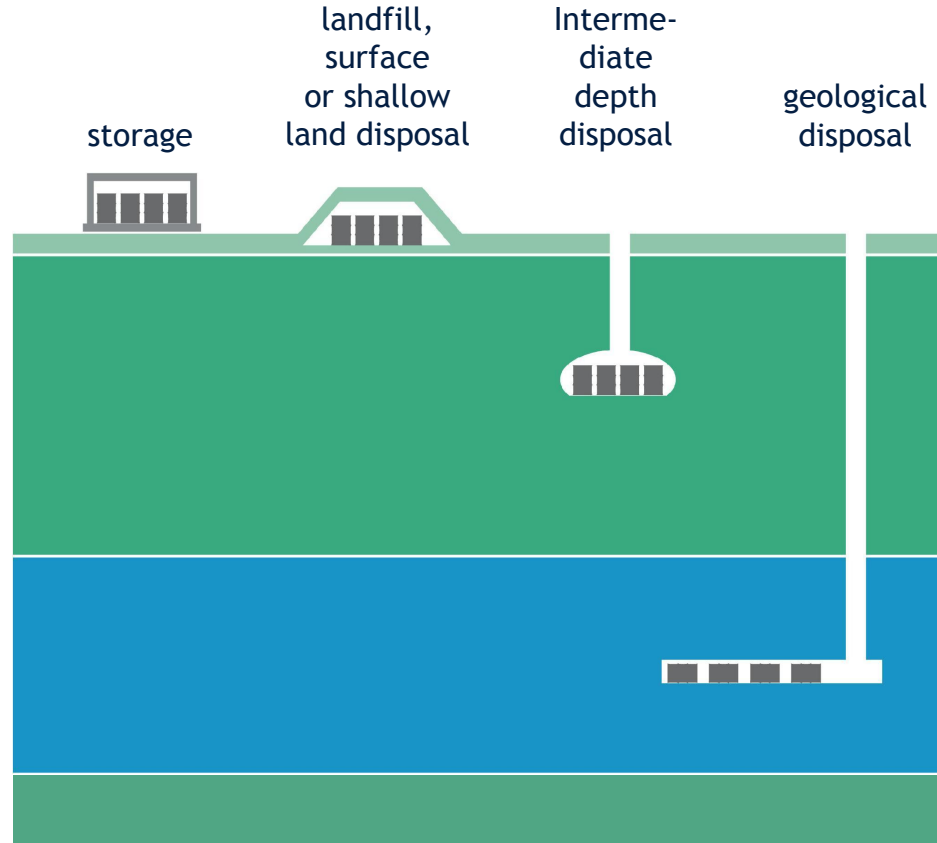
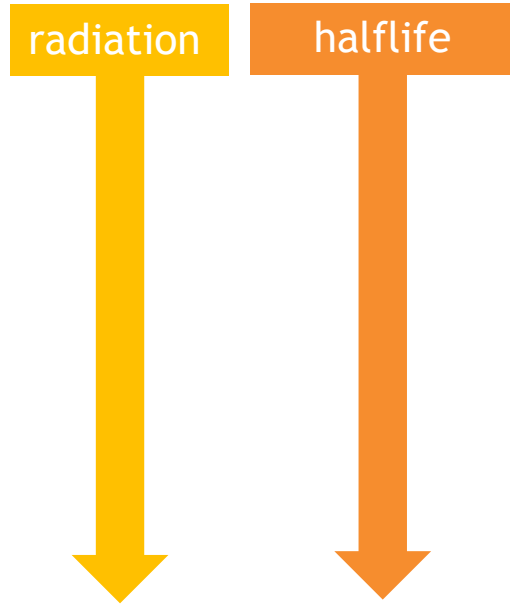
Conclusion of Masterplan 2050: site dynamics governed by depleted uranium

QUALITY CHALLENGES

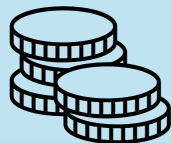
- Increase of volume radioactive waste
- More complex waste
- New solutions to be developed
(pre-disposal, disposal)



DISPOSAL

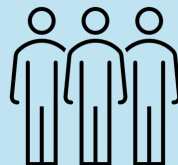


ENABLERS



Solid financing

Have sufficient (access to) financial resources to ensure independence and continuity



Future-proof organisation

An increasingly complex and rapidly changing context demands a proactive approach and a steady development of the organization



Responsible business conduct

Contribute to the sustainability of the sector and the environment



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